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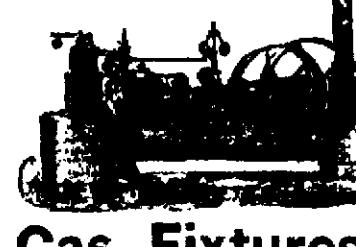
Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. VII.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879.

NO. 292

H. MUELLER & CO.,
DECATUR, ILL.



Gas Fixtures!

IRON, LEAD, BRASS, PIPES AND FITTINGS, IRON VALVES AND DOCKS.

PUMPS

STEAM, BELTING AND PACKING, ALL KINDS OF MACHINE SUPPLIES, ENGINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED AND DEALKINING, SEWING, STEAM AND GAS PIPING. ALL WORK, WARRANTED.

Cor. E. Main and State Streets,
Decatur, Illinois.

Oct. 10, 1878. Ily.

E. S. AUNGST & CO.



UNDERTAKERS

And Dealers in all kinds of

COFFINS,

Metallic Burial Cases
and Caskets.

Southwest Corner old Square,
Decatur, Ills.

Residence, No. 16 West William street,
June 4, 1878.

Periodicals.

NR. One Year. \$4.00

2 yrs. " " 4.00

3 yrs. " " 4.00

4 yrs. " " 4.00

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CONGRESS has adjourned.

At last accounts the Berlin mission was still vacant.

A GREAT financial scandal is agitating government circles in France, in which Mr. Leon Say is the principal actor.

GOING TO GERMANY.

The President last night nominated Hon. George Scrooge, of Champaign, as consul at Hamburg. We always knew that George had taken a fatal step when he descended from the editorial chair to a seat in the Illinois legislature, but we did not expect the next plunge downwards would follow so soon. But when a man goes to Springfield and gets to investigating insane asylums and normal schools, and hash factories andague pads, and all those other moral monstrosities from which the mass of reputable people involuntarily turn in horror, there's no telling where he will bring up in the end.

THE last of the Louisiana Returning-Board prosecutions was reached Saturday in the decision of the Supreme District Court at New Orleans, which affirmed the decision of the Lower Court in the case of Anderson, and discharged the accused. This ends the criminal proceedings instituted by certain Democrats for political purposes, and in violation of the pledges made by and in behalf of Gov. Nichols in connection with the Louisiana adjustment.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, in a letter which failed to arrive in time to be read at the Columbus conference last Thursday, formulated some of the party distinctions which recent events and developments have defined, and which will mark the contest in Ohio this year. Among those he places the right of absolute freedom of speech upon all public question,—a right denied in several Southern States whenever the speaker happens to tread on Democratic corns, the protection of every voter in the right to deposit his ballot, and the protection of the ballot-box from frauds and outrages designed to thwart its election and overturn its supremacy; the maintenance of free schools, and the honest discharge of the nation's obligations. Mr. Sherman regards it as unfortunate that these issues are now so clearly defined, and has no doubt that Ohio is strongly Republican when thoroughly canvassed.

Feeding Grape Sugar to Bees—An Experiment.

In order that my experiment may be clearly understood, I ought to say that I use a frame $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, inside measure, with closed top bar, the latter being $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. My hives hold 10 of these frames. Last November I determined to try grape sugar in 4 hives to see the effect on wintering. I prepared it for the hives by taking a frame and making the sides and bottom the same width as the top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This gave me a box, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, the size of a frame, but without a bottom. After warming the sugar in the oven until it was in a semi-liquid form, I laid my frame upon a table and poured the grape sugar into it. I generally mixed a little flour with it. In the course of a few hours the sugar would be hardened in the frames, and they were ready to put in the hives. I intended to put one frame in the middle of a full hive but accidentally left out 2 frames at the sides, and this hive was put in the cellar until the latter part of Jan., when it was brought out where it has remained since that time. Since standing out in this very open condition, the mercury has fallen to 5 degrees below zero. I found the cluster right on one side of the comb of grape sugar, which was about half used up, and the two combs right along side of it about $\frac{1}{2}$ filled with brood which was hatching out. Everything about the hive indicated perfect health. There were very few dead bees. The grape sugar was softened by the heat of the cluster, and the bees were feeding on it.

In another hive, I put a frame of grape sugar in the center of 4 combs of honey, a division board on each side of these combs, and then filled the remaining spaces on each side, about 2 inches, with chaff. This hive has stood out all winter, the temperature falling to from 18 degrees to 25 degrees below zero, according to different thermometers. On examination to-day, I find the condition of this hive almost exactly the same as the other, except that the two frames on one side of the grape sugar were more than half full of capped brood, the frame next to the division board having brood on both sides. I did not have time to look at the other two hives. I think the bees do not use much of the floor; it seems to be on the bottom of the hive.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 22, 1879.

E. A. GASTMAN,
"Gastman's Bee Culture," for March.

CLERGYMEN AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

There is no doubt that clergymen and orators, while speaking, would derive great benefit from perfuming their handkerchiefs with Dr. Price's Floral Balsam, as its fragrance enables the mind to vigorous action, and is generally refreshing. For fresh, savory odor, no other relishes the fallen water equal to.

THE BRAZILIAN SUBSIDY.

Speech of Hon. J. G. Cannon.

Last Friday, when the House was considering the Brazilian steamship subsidy, Mr. Cannon was accorded the privilege of speaking fifteen minutes. We copy his remarks from the *Congressional Record* of March 1:

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this is a business proposition, and I want to look at it in that light for the time that I have to address the House. If it will pay the people of the United States to grant this subsidy, then I am in favor of granting it. If it will not pay the whole people or a majority of them, then I am not for granting it.

Now, sir, it is not a new thing. Commencing in the year 1847, down to the present time, no act has been passed for a similar purpose. Why, sir, I hold in my hand the official statements of the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General, which show payment of subsidies to the amount, in round numbers, of \$14,500,000 to steamship lines during the period from the year 1848 to the year 1858. I hold in my hand a statement that shows subsidies to the amount of \$7,000,000, in round numbers, since that time, making over \$21,000,000 that have been paid out of the Treasury for the purpose of establishing steamship lines.

I had the curiosity to go back and read the debates, and found that there was the self-same arguments then made, and I may say a duplication of the same tones all around, as those by the gentlemen from Maine and Ohio made here to day.

Now, what are the facts? Seven million dollars would buy all the steamships engaged in commerce that sail under the American flag on every ocean in the world, and more than that, the subsidizing of three steamship lines, from the Colling line in 1852 up to the present time, has bankrupted every prominent man that has favored it.

The political ghosts of departed politicians that have squandered the money of the people for this kind of unwarrantable expenditures from the Treasury rise up and warn Representatives to avoid the errors heretofore committed by our predecessors. Now, why would it not be profitable to grant this subsidy of \$3,000,000? I have it here in a nut shell. I am sorry that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Frye] is not in his seat.

Last year our imports of merchandise were of the value of \$163,000,000. Of this \$171,000,000 was admitted free, and \$297,000,000 was dutiable, yielding a revenue to the Treasury of \$130,000,000.

The customs revenue collected on that \$297,000,000 of imports was \$130,000,000, or 43 per cent., to be added to the price of the goods produced abroad. Manufacturers producing like products in this country are thus enabled to obtain 43 per cent. more for their goods than do those who produce them abroad.

I am not here at this time to discuss the policy of this. We are supreme in our own borders. But when you propose to sell your manufactured articles as cheaply as any other nation can sell them, they will find their own markets under the laws of trade, which are as broad as the earth and as eternal as the hills. Now, what is this proposition? Oh, it is to give John Roach \$3,000,000 as a practical gratuity, and to charge that over as a tax on the cotton and provisions and tobacco and wheat and grain and breadstuffs and oil that we produce. What for? To enable somebody to sell something that he has made, which it costs \$1.43 to make here, while it costs only a dollar to make it in Europe, and both manufacturers have to go to the same market, namely, Brazil. Why, gentlemen, if you had a business agent who proposed to do your private business in that way, you would put him in a lunatic asylum, or swear that he was a thief or an idiot and discharge him. [Laughter.]

Now, this proposition has been upon the House Calendar since May last. The committee of which I am a member reported it, I making a minority report against it. Has the measure ever been called up in this House? Has there ever been an assault, however futile, made upon the Calendar to reach it? Can the measure stand upon its own merits? Can it stand discussion and amendment under the five-minute rule? Not at all. It has slept from May last till the present time, Barnacle-like, in last session, fastened with the grip of death upon the post-route bill, and refused to let the post-route bill pass unless it passed. Now it fastens itself upon this appropriation bill of \$36,000,000 for the postal service of the country, and with both hands about the neck of this measure it says, "The mails of the country shall be stopped unless you permit my unholy and stinking carcass to be dragged through with the balance of the appropriations." I am for cutting it loose from this general appropriation bill at all hazards and letting it stand or fall upon its own merits; and whenever that is done it will die, and its death will cause rejoicing throughout the country, and not grief.

[Here the hummer fell.]

Clifford's Febrifuge.—*It is failing*, in full cure for all diseases originating in military derangements, caused by the malaria of insipidous countries. No preparation known possesses an eradicating power over this class of disease, all comparable to Clifford's Febrifuge.—It is the *ne plus ultra* of *Ague remedies*. Sure and safe in its action, its great power in neutralizing malarious influences is only equalled by its harmless action on the body. No disagreeable after effects from this remedy.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop'r, St. Louis. For sale by all druggists. Feb. 15—d&w.

The Highest Market Price will be paid for second-hand stoves and furniture, or will exchange new goods for the same. Give him a call.

EDWARD HUSTON, Agent.

Feb. 24—d&w.

Indians, Take Notice!—We have just received and placed on sale the largest, best and cheapest stock of Indians' walking shoes ever offered in this market. You are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and price.

Feb. 11—d&w. BARNET & BAKER.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. Well, if it is to go on in that way, that would be one argument in favor of this proposition. How much time have I left, Mr. Speaker?

Have that old mattress made new by Howard & Ferguson. Jan. 10th.

The Speaker *pro tempore*. The gentleman has eight minutes remaining.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. I want to reserve three millions of my fifteen for the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Townsend] [Great laughter.] Three minutes, I mean. But that is a matter of small controversy, as the millions are flying all about in the atmosphere here.

The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Frye] has said that this is not a subsidy for John Roach, and I am not going to abuse John Roach. John Roach is not to be abused for coming down here and asking us to give him \$3,000,000 and to tax all the rest of the shipping of the United States and everybody else so as to do it. He would take it, of course, if he could get it, as I expect almost everybody else would take it, but he will not get it by my vote.

But my friend from Maine [Mr. Frye] says this is not for Roach. He says there are six steamers owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that can compete with him. Only six, and yet you are just fresh from the payment of \$5,000,000 of subsidy to that company; you only stopped two years ago. And it is said that you can take those six steamships of the Pacific Mail from that line to China, for which you paid so much subsidy, and run them in competition with John Roach for this contract. That is *t. t.*—too thin, in the ordinary vulgar phrase. [Laughter.]

The gentleman also says that there are four ships upon the great Philadelphia and Liverpool line—four American steamships. I do not want to take them from that line, because there is our commerce—I mean the great bulk of our commerce between the United States and Europe, and this is the only American steamship line in that trade, and the only one that has never asked a subsidy. Let it alone; it is doing business like others, namely, upon the merits alone.

Gentlemen, do you know how our commerce is made up? Let me call your attention to our exports, and where they go. Of cotton we exported last year \$180,000,000; of oils, \$51,000,000, of breadstuffs, \$180,000,000, provisions, \$125,000,000; tobacco, \$28,000,000; agricultural implements, \$2,500,000, making \$61,000,000 out of a total of \$61,000,000.

Where did they go? I will tell you. In 1877 two-thirds of it all went to Great Britain and her dependencies, and in return we bought only \$162,000,000 of Great Britain and her dependencies, making a balance of trade of \$210,000,000 with Great Britain and her dependencies alone in our favor.

Sir, we can sell these articles as cheaply as any other nation can sell them. They will find their own markets under the laws of trade, which are as broad as the earth and as eternal as the hills. Now, what is this proposition?

Oh, it is to give John Roach \$3,000,000 as a practical gratuity, and to charge that over as a tax on the cotton and provisions and tobacco and wheat and grain and breadstuffs and oil that we produce. What for? To enable somebody to sell something that he has made, which it costs \$1.43 to make here, while it costs only a dollar to make it in Europe, and both manufacturers have to go to the same market, namely, Brazil.

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A member. Then let us take it now.

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Howard & Ferguson.

Stop at Ham & Black's, on Prairie street, and buy your turkeys, chickens, butter, eggs, oysters, game and shellfishes. [Jan. 11—d&w.]

Have that old mattress made new by Howard & Ferguson.

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Closing Scenes of the 45th Congress.

The Pekin Whisky Ring.

Springfield Jots.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last night of the Forty-fifth Congress attracted an immense gathering at the Capitol. The galleries and corridors of both Houses were crowded. Among those present were members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies, the ladies of Senators and Representatives. The President and his Cabinet were also present until midnight to sign bills as they were presented. The House, as usual, was the scene of incessant uproar and disorder. Mr. Potter, having submitted the report of his committee, attempted to force action without a reading, when Representative Conger, supported by the Republicans, insisted that it should be read. At this juncture the confusion in the hall was so great that the Sergeant-at-Arms paraded the aisles with the mace. As he moved up the center aisle Gen. Butler was in his way, and was touched by him on the shoulder. Finding the Sergeant-at-Arms at his elbow, he cocked his eye upward, fixing it upon the eagle that surmounts the mace with such an air of comical surprise that the entire House and galleries broke forth in roars of laughter, amid which the General ambled off to his seat. The reading of the report would have consumed at least three hours, and, finding the Republicans determined upon the reading, Mr. Potter withdrew it.

Gentlemen, do you know how our commerce is made up? Let me call your attention to our exports, and where they go. Of cotton we exported last year \$180,000,000; of oils, \$51,000,000,

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Oh, it is to give John Roach \$3,000,000 as a practical gratuity, and to charge that over as a tax on the cotton and provisions and tobacco and wheat and grain and breadstuffs and oil that we produce. What for? To enable somebody to sell something that he has made, which it costs \$1.43 to make here, while it costs only a dollar to make it in Europe, and both manufacturers have to go to the same market, namely, Brazil.

Why, gentlemen, if you had a business agent who proposed to do your private business in that way, you would put him in a lunatic asylum, or swear that he was a thief or an idiot and discharge him. [Laughter.]

Now, this proposition has been upon the House Calendar since May last. The committee of which I am a member reported it, I making a minority report against it. Has the measure ever been called up in this House? Has there ever been an assault, however futile, made upon the Calendar to reach it? Can the measure stand upon its own merits? Can it stand discussion and amendment under the five-minute rule? Not at all. It has slept from May last till the present time, Barnacle-like, in last session, fastened with the grip of death upon the post-route bill, and refused to let the post-route bill pass unless it passed. Now it fastens itself upon this appropriation bill of \$36,000,000 for the postal service of the country, and with both hands about the neck of this measure it says, "The mails of the country shall be stopped unless you permit my unholy and stinking carcass to be dragged through with the balance of the appropriations." I am for cutting it loose from this general appropriation bill at all hazards and letting it stand or fall upon its own merits; and whenever that is done it will die, and its death will cause rejoicing throughout the country, and not grief.</

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BLOCK

MARKET.

ND MARY ELIZABETH HAVE
the shop of GENEVIEVE &
I have a shop of FREDERICK
CO., West. Their goods
are the best.

The Daily Republican.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1879.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

The genuine Reynolds' sugar-cured ham at Reeme's grocery on North Water st.

Down the St. Nicholas' bus and you are ready to make the train.

Uniforms ready right at Ashby's.

Feb 13 d&wif

Go to Armstrong's when you want a choice smoke, and get a "telephone" for five cents.

OPERA GLASSES for rent at Curtis & Ewing's.

SURGICAL has a full supply of fresh eggs and choice butter, corner of Eldorado and Monroe streets.

SHADES and fixtures at Ashby's.

Feb 13 d&wif

Have your furniture repaired at Howard & Ferguson's.

Jan 10 d&wif

The Eagle Clock exhibition is now in progress.

All kinds of upholstering done at Howard & Ferguson's.

It costs the city of Decatur about \$340 a month to run the water works.

PEACE FEATURES for sale at Linn & Snapp's.

[Nov 23 d&f]

Those who vote early and often are in hand at the opening of the polls this morning.

The restaurants did a lively business last night. It is always so on the eve of an election.

The officers of the Wabash railway have ordered that hereafter no trains will be moved over their line on Sunday, except in cases of necessity.

White and colored Alexander one-button Kid Gloves, will be closed out at the pair, by Linn & Snapp's.

Feb 5 d&wif

The sale of seats at Lawrence Barrett's concert Wednesday, March 5th, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Curtis & Ewing's Jewelry store.

PARTY SUITS and bedroom sets, and a complete line of first class furniture at bottom figures, at Ashby's.

The temperance people of Champaign have met and put a full anti-licensing city ticket in the field. Col. Frank Wilcox was nominated for mayor by acclamation.

The sale of seats at Abbott's for the Latta concert at the Tabernacle March 30th, will commence on Thursday of this week.

ARL & LOCKE are excellent judges of carpet goods, and in buying make the best selection both in style and quality.—Remember this when you buy carpets this spring.

Look! Look! Look!!—You can get Newport Ties at Barber & Baker's for \$1.00—former price, \$1.50.

Feb 11 d&wif

Go and See Lawrence Barrett in "Richie," in this play he has no equal. Reserved seats for sale at Curtis & Ewing's Jewelry Store, commencing Wednesday, March 5, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

A good many rough stories were told on candidates this morning with a view to influencing votes. They were of course taken with due allowance on both sides.

NICKEL PLATED heels, Merkis Patent Seamless Shoes, check, blue and basket top, sole lace and button shoes, at Purvis's Shoe Store.

Feb 29 d&wif

Frank Tuttle left for western Missouri this afternoon, and will engage with his father in the construction of 10 miles of a new railway, terminating at Omaha, Neb.

We are now able to supply the demand for a good, solid, serviceable and neat walking shoe for \$1.00. Call and see them at Barber & Baker's.

Feb. 17 d&wif

We understand that the prayer meeting held in the reform club room to-day is quite fully attended, and that the exercises are quite interesting to those in attendance.

MINKLE Seamless Side-lace Shoes, for ladies, at Purvis's. Perfect fitting, no seams, and consequently no ripping—an elegant style, for \$3.50.

Feb. 18 d&wif

And now a number of the newspapers around the country are saying that Decatur is making up a large party of young men who will make a bee line for Leadville and untold wealth, sometime this month. The pilgrims haven't started yet.

Come, everybody, to the grand closing out sale of R. C. Crocker; farmers, mechanics, builders and everybody will find something here that they need, and they can get it at a wholesale price. Persons wanting stoves should examine this stock before it is gone, as it includes the best stoves in the market either for heating or cooking purposes.

Y. L. R. C.—The Young Ladies' Reform Club will hold a business meeting on Wednesday, March 5th, at 4 p.m. All members are urged to be present.

By order of the Club.

Cheese butter and fresh eggs at the lowest prices, at E. B. PRATT's.

Feb 10 d&wif

COAL! COAL!—ANTHRACITE AND BRUCITE.—Orders left at the Furniture Store, Water street, will be promptly attended to. Yard adjoining the Furniture Factory. J. H. VERNONSONS.

Jan 30 d&wif

For the best sugar-cured dried beef to be found in the city, you will go to J. Imboden & Son.

Feb 11 d&wif

GRAN'S Shawls.—Very cheap, at Linn & Snapp's.

Feb 11 d&wif

Perchance New York Buckwheat Flour

Feb 11 d&wif

SHELLAHANGER'S.

Feb 11 d&wif

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting.

Decatur, Ill., March 3, 1879.
Mayor Priest in the chair. Aldermen all present except Barnett.

Reading minutes of meetings held in February, 1878, dispensed with.

A communication was received from J. Peake, J. P., in relation to the incarceration of William Hyatt in the city prison on a charge of vagrancy.

On motion said Hyatt was ordered discharged.

Edward Houston petitioned the council to refund \$12.50 for unexpired time of his liquor license. Referred to finance committee.

Theo. Nelson, City Treasurer, made a report of receipts and expenditures from Feb. 15th to March 1st, 1879, on general account, viz:

To bal. on hand last report, \$9,379.27
" amount received, 94.56

Total, \$9,383.83

By paid warrants, \$896.64

not returned to sinking fund, 7,000.00

Total, \$8,989.64

Bal. on hand March 1, 1879, \$1,900.19

LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1879, \$772.60

Report received and referred to finance committee.

R. Burgess, Bupt. of the water works, reported amount of water rents collected for the quarter ending March 1st, 1879: Amount collected, \$1,481.34

" uncollected, 375.00

Total for quarter, \$1,856.34

Same officer reported the pay of men employed running and repairing water works amounting to \$230.25.

Reports received and warrants ordered issued in payment for labor.

W. H. Shorb, Street Supervisor, made a report of lumber received and expended as follows:

Lumber on hand last report, 29,517 feet
Expended—1st ward, 25 ft.
2d ward, 125 " "
3d ward, 145 " "
4th ward, 200 " "
5th ward, 750 " "

Total, 1,255 " 1,510 "

Bal. on hand March 1, 1879, \$28,089.11

Labor—1st ward, \$6.20

2nd ward, 27 "

3rd ward, 1.50 "

4th ward, 14.50 "

5th ward, 13.50 "

Gravel bank, 22 "

Fire department, 17.21

Total, 1.255 "

Monies received for material sold and paid into the treasury, \$15.29

Report received and a warrant ordered issued for amount of pay roll.

Wm. Dodson, Chief Engineer of the Decatur Fire Department, made a report of the condition of hose houses, apparatus, fire alarm telegraph and inventory of property in charge of each company, which was read and placed on file.

J. L. Peake, J. P., made a report of police cases tried during Feb., 1879, which was received and placed on file.

The committee on gas and gaslights reported back the claim of the Decatur Gaslight & Coke Co. as correct and a warrant was ordered issued for \$238.40.

The finance committee reported back the following claims as correct and warrants were ordered issued, viz:

Calvin Nichol, 75 cts.; C. W. Whittle, \$6.50; Toby Kocmell, \$1.18.

Claims referred to finance committee.

W. J. & C. Chenoweth, \$15; Close & Griswold, \$43.74; Hay, Green & Littler, \$400; State Register Co., \$25.

Claims referred to committee on gas and water, viz:

Matting and repairs for hose houses, \$9.70; B. A. Maffit, \$42.

The following claims were approved and warrants ordered issued, viz:

Close & Griswold, \$42.01; Theodore Nelson, Treasurer, \$128; Kramer & Co., \$18.05; H. Mueller & Co., \$10; Edward Schulz, \$4.75; Hubbard & Swearingen, \$6; E. Adams, \$48.80; R. Liddic, \$1.25; J. C. Hart, \$1.06; I. W. Sherman, \$0.50; C. O. Judson, \$107.45; J. B. Hand & Co., \$1.62; W. C. Armstrong, \$1.00; Joseph Foster, \$1.50; O. F. Parker, "assigned," \$5; P. Nichols, \$6; Charles Bell, \$0.50; J. H. Lewis & Co., \$0.45; H. E. Foster, \$3.84; D. H. Hellman, \$12.80; J. S. Hewes, \$60.18; Mrs. Flinn, \$2.25; Morehouse & Wells, \$7.82; I. B. & W. Ry. Co., Theo. Nelson, Treasurer, \$42.50; W. H. Shorb, \$3.36.

Warrants were ordered drawn upon the library fund for the following amounts:

J. M. Stoekey & Co., \$0.00; same, \$0.05; J. H. Bennett & Co., \$4.88; Decatur Gaslight & Coke Co., \$6.90; R. L. Evans, \$6.00; Mrs. K. L. Evans, \$0.00; H. L. Evans, "Drawer," \$3.

The following resolutions were offered and concurred in:

By Ald. Nichols:

Resolved, That the following officers be paid for the month of February: G. P. Hardy, \$8; Burgess, W. H. Shorb, J. W. Haworth, J. A. Brockway, Tim. Condon, John Tocker, Edward Flynn, J. P. Leahy, and Jacob Heishman.

By Ald. Durfee:

Resolved, That the dead from David Martin for the lot adjoining the first ward be accepted in exchange for the lot now occupied by said caboose; and Martin to be at all expense for removing the building and putting everything in as good order as at present under the supervision of Street Supervisor Shorb, and to his satisfaction, also all other expense attending the exchange, and that the mayor and register execute a deed to said Martin for the lot now occupied by the caboose.

By Ald. Shoemaker:

Resolved, That the street commissioners be ordered to put in a new culvert on Illinois street, between North and William streets.

Board of Michael McMahon for license to sell intoxicating liquors for a term ending Sept. 10th, 1879, which was approved and license ordered issued. Years, 6; fines, 8; those voting in the affirmative were Ald. Durfee, Overmire and Shorb.

Years, 6; fines, 8; those voting in the affirmative were Ald. Durfee, Overmire and Shorb.

Attest Geo.

SAVED

TIME, PATIENCE AND MONEY,
By always taking the great

WABASH

ROUTE,

FOR ALL POINTS

NORTH, LAST, SOUTH OR WEST, LIGHTNING TRAINS,

Insured on Time, with Close and Sure
Connections.

No change of cars to St. Louis, Hannibal,
Kirksville, Peoria, Burlington, Keokuk,
Tipton, Atchison and St. Joe, and
only one change to all points in
Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado,
Arkansas and Texas.

FORMING THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST!

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

From the West to all points in the East, in-
cluding New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Baltimore and Washington.

Through Sleepers from St. Louis to Boston

1223 MILES,
The Longest Sleeping Car Line in
the World.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Station:

Main Line.

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Through Express 8:30 a.m.

" 2 Fast Line 8:45 a.m.

" 3 Post Mail 8:45 p.m.

No. 2 Lightning Express 10:50 a.m.

" 3 Atlantic Express 10:45 a.m.

" 4 Accommodation 8:45 p.m.

5 & 6 The following Freight trains will carry
passenger tickets.

Going East 8:45 a.m.

Going West 8:45 p.m.

St. Louis Division.

DEPART.

No. 41 Through Express 3:50 a.m.

" 42 Fast Line 4:00 p.m.

" 43 Post Mail 4:00 p.m.

Freight 7:15 a.m.

ARRIVE.

No. 42 Lightning Express 10:50 a.m.

" 43 Atlantic Express 10:45 a.m.

" 44 Accommodation 8:45 p.m.

A. L. HOPKINS, M. ANDREWS,
General Manager.

H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passager and Ticket
Agent, Toledo.

K. HARWOOD, Agent, Decatur.

Through Time by the

1888 & W ROUTE.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. NO. 2 NO. 4 NO. 6

No. 18 Elkhorn 12:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

No. 19 Peoria 1:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

No. 20 Bloomington 2:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

No. 21 Normal 3:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.

No. 22 Springfield 4:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

No. 23 Quincy 5:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m.

No. 24 Alton 6:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 12:00 m.

No. 25 St. Louis 7:30 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 1:00 a.m.

No. 26 West 8:30 p.m. 12:00 m. 2:00 a.m.

No. 27 Paducah 9:30 p.m. 1:00 a.m. 3:00 a.m.

No. 28 Louisville 10:30 p.m. 2:00 a.m. 4:00 a.m.

No. 29 Cincinnati 11:30 p.m. 3:00 a.m. 5:00 a.m.

No. 30 Indianapolis 12:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. 6:00 a.m.

No. 31 Cleveland 1:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m.

No. 32 Buffalo 2:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.

No. 33 Rochester 3:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m.

No. 34 Albany 4:30 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.

No. 35 New York 5:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

No. 36 Boston 6:30 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 12:00 m.

No. 37 New Haven 7:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m.

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